

Road Link Believed the Key

Governor Confident of Sinai Potential

By Thomas Lippman

CAIRO, Oct. 17 (WP) — Abdel-Ghany Karar, a major general in the Egyptian national police force, runs a government in exile inside his own country.

He is the acting governor of the Egyptian province of the Sinai — an almost-forgotten entity that has continued to function through the 11 years since the Sinai and most of its population were captured by Israel.

The governor's office is tucked away on a quiet street in a Cairo suburb, behind a sign that says, "Military area, no photographs." But Gen. Karar says it will not be there long.

The capital of the governorate, or province, of Sinai, he said in an interview, will soon be going back to El Arish, on Sinai's Mediterranean coast, where it was before the Egyptians were driven out.

"Not one of us expected this to happen," he said of the Camp David accord that provides for a return of the Sinai to Egypt. "For anyone from the Sinai, this is a great success." He said there are 80,000 Sinai exiles living west of the Suez Canal and "they all want

to go back. Their families are still there."

Throughout the occupation, Egypt has never accepted any suggestion that the Sinai is other than an integral part of Egypt. The 1976 census included 147,000 residents of the "occupied zone" as residents of Egypt.

The Sinai exiles living west of the canal are considered legal residents of the governorate of Sinai, and it is that administration that issues their license plates and runs their schools, clinics and sports programs.

Many public services are actually better for the Sinai people than those for other Egyptians. Gen. Karar said, because "everyone helps us. They know how these people have suffered."

Since the 1975 disengagement agreement with Israel, the Sinai governorate, staffed by Sinai residents who work in the Suez Canal town of Qantara, has also administered the wedge of Sinai that was returned to Egyptian control and has arranged family visits that bring residents of the occupied zone across the Suez Canal for a month at a time.

Sinai has two representatives in the Egyptian National Assembly. One of them represents the workers of the Abu Rudeis oil fields. The other is the only member of the National Assembly who wears Saudi-style Arab robes, a reminder that the people of Sinai, unlike the rest of the Egyptians, are mostly Bedouin nomads. They roam the desert with their camels and goats, largely indifferent to the comings and goings of governments that mean little to them.

Gen. Karar said that one of the first tasks facing the provincial administration when it returns to Sinai will be to construct settle-

ments for the returned exiles. Their years of living in towns and fixed camps west of the Suez Canal, he said, have broken their nomadic pattern, and they are not going to return to wandering the desert looking for water.

Beyond that, Gen. Karar, like other Egyptian officials, is brimming with optimism about the possibility of developing the Sinai into an economically productive part of Egypt. Western experts have cautioned that apart from oil the Sinai has little potential, but the Egyptians are not listening.

Gen. Karar said that agricultural students from the University of the Suez Canal have shown on an experimental farm that the soil of Sinai can produce medicinal plants for Egypt's big pharmaceutical industry.

Irrigation, Tourism Considered

The Ministry of Irrigation is considering running water pipes under the Suez Canal to carry in fresh water that would irrigate 800,000 acres. The old Israeli fortification on the Bar-Lev line are talked of as tourist attractions, as are the beach resorts that the Israelis have developed on the peninsula's coasts.

Egyptian officials have said they have an understanding that Israel will leave these facilities intact when it withdraws, as it will the military air bases that are to be turned over to Egypt and converted to civilian use.

The real key to the future of the Sinai, Gen. Karar said, lies in the motor vehicle tunnel that is being constructed beneath the Suez Canal near the city of Suez.

This road link between the Sinai and the rest of Egypt will make possible development and exploration of the Sinai that could not be undertaken economically in the past, Egyptian officials believe. Because the Camp David accord requires the construction of a road linking the Sinai to Jordan and Saudi Arabia across the southern tip of Israel, it is possible to envision the development of a heavily traveled route carrying tourists and Moslem pilgrims between Cairo and Jiddah through a wasteland that has been mostly empty throughout history.

"The main thing for life of the Sinai is that tunnel," Gen. Karar said. "The Sinai will no longer be separated from Egypt."



U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance chats with South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha during a luncheon in Pretoria.

S. Africa Accord Needed

U.S., Britain Report Snag In Talks on Namibia Plan

By Jim Hoagland

PRETORIA, South Africa, Oct. 17 (WP) — Western efforts to get South Africa to agree to a new agreement for independence for South-West Africa (Namibia) ran into a difficult snag tonight, U.S. and British spokesmen said as the two sides resumed negotiations.

The spokesmen declined to give details of the snags that developed in the second day of talks. The negotiations are considered crucial for South African ties to the five nations negotiating on behalf of the United Nations and for the Carter administration's diplomatic credibility in black Africa.

But the central issue dividing the Western group and Prime Minister Pieter Botha's Cabinet was reliably reported to be the status of elections that South Africa plans to hold in the disputed territory in

December. South Africa announced the elections last month after withdrawing from an agreement with the United Nations for elections, tentatively set for the spring.

Earlier in the day, the two sides reportedly made progress on other issues and had agreed to discuss a compromise plan under which the South Africans could go ahead with the December elections, but only as a preliminary ballot for a binding UN-supervised election next year.

It was after this plan reportedly went to the South African Cabinet that the difficulties were announced.

U.S. State Department spokesman Hoddin Carter 3d declined to give details of the talks or to comment on the reported elections. He said that the five-nation group was waiting for a message from the South Africans before deciding whether there would be any more meetings.

The talks had been originally scheduled to end today so that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance could leave tomorrow for Geneva and begin preparations for his trip to Moscow on Saturday for the final round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union.

Joining Mr. Vance in trying to get the South Africans to accept an agreement that will head off UN censure and a possible move for economic sanctions against Pretoria on Monday are the foreign ministers of Britain, Canada and West Germany and the deputy foreign minister of France.

South Africa has ruled South-West Africa since 1920. After a decade of resisting both UN pressure to get out and a low-level guerrilla insurgency, South Africa agreed in April to a plan that would have brought UN peace-keeping forces into South-West Africa to oversee elections open to the guerrillas of the South-West African Peoples Organization. But South Africa withdrew from the agreement shortly after SWAPO accepted it.

Possible Sign

A possible sign that the disputed elections were discussed today came when John Vail, a top legal official in the South African-appointed local administration in South-West Africa, suddenly left Pretoria for the provincial capital of Windhoek. He was reportedly carrying a message for Dirk Mudge, head of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the group that South Africa appears to expect to win the December elections if they are held.

A Correction

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (UPI) — It was incorrectly reported in Oct. 16 editions of the International Herald Tribune on taxation of Americans abroad that overseas taxpayers would have a choice on 1978 income of taking the income exclusion provided in the pre-1976 law or the provisions for special deductions in the new law.

Taxpayers instead would be allowed to choose between the stipulations of the 1976 Tax Reform Act or the new provisions.

The pre-1976 exclusion was \$20,000 (\$25,000 if the taxpayer was overseas for more than three years).

Under the 1976 act, the income exclusion was reduced to \$15,000; income in excess of that was taxed at the higher rates that would apply if the exclusion were not made, and foreign income taxes on the excluded amount were not eligible as a credit against U.S. taxes, as they had been previously.

The new law does, however, extend the pre-1976 income exclusion to income earned in 1977.

Even to Communist Aides

Pope John Paul II Is Pride of Poland

By Don Cook

WARSAW, Oct. 17 — At the Church of the Holy Cross on Nowy Swiat, the main boulevard across the center of the Polish capital, the soaring notes of Schubert's "Ave Maria" died away and the Rev. Stanislaw Kotlinski pronounced the benediction at the close of a Monday evening mass.

As the altar candles were extinguished, he walked slowly to the vestry behind the sanctuary. There he found one of the elderly church servants with tears streaming down his cheeks.

The new pope — it is Cardinal Wojtyla — a Polish pope, the old servant burst out. "On the radio

Rev. Kotlinski buried in his living quarters, turned on his television set and heard the news as his congregation filed out of the church. Then word was sent to him that some foreign journalists were in the vestry, and he returned to talk with them in French and in a few words of English.

"Marvelous, fantastic, incredible — to have a Polish pope — it is so wonderful for the Polish people. We are overjoyed. And as I was celebrating a mass. But I did not know to tell the congregation."

Crowd Returns

The news spread rapidly. The congregation began to return and crowd into the rear of the church. They talked excitedly.

"We know him. He will be a good pope, a strong pope," a young woman said.

Earlier, the Polish government minister for religious affairs, Karl Kakol, was talking part in a press briefing for foreign journalists who were in Warsaw for a conference organized by the Polish Journalists Association. He told the meeting first that the government had an open telephone line to the Vatican and added jokingly that he would serve champagne if Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, 77, the senior cardinal of Poland, were elected.

Then news of the white smoke arrived and 10 minutes later the name of the new pope was known.

"The elevation of a Pole to such a height clearly gives understandable satisfaction to every single Pole," the minister said. "The situation between government and the church in Poland proves additional satisfaction. The line Poland has followed will be continued with the present pope. In taking the name Pope John Paul II, the new pope has indicated that the line will continue."

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Josef Cizek, also taking part in the press briefing, then added: "The new pope of Polish origin comes from a country which knows what war is, and he is a man who will understand the significance of peace and the importance of peace. He will continue representing the church's place in consolidating peace among international states. This will be our wish as well."

Poland is by far the most strongly Roman Catholic and strongly religious nation among all the Communist states. An estimated 90 percent of its 33 million population are practicing Catholics. When the Communist minister for religion said that the naming of a Polish pope would bring satisfaction to "every single Pole," he meant just that.

The political implications for Poland, as well as for the entire Communist world, will take time to analyze. It will certainly strengthen the position of the church in Poland but it is difficult to predict whether it will create new tensions between church and state. Cardinal Karol Wojtyla has lived through the worst of the Roman Catholic Church's struggles in Poland and therefore brings to the papacy a rich background of personal experience. He also has a reputation of being tough and firm in his defense of church interests against the state.

But for the moment there is

nothing but unalloyed Polish pride at this totally unimagined outcome of the Rome consistory.

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Official Poland Pleased

WARSAW, Oct. 17 (WP) — The Polish television news announcer on the main news program last night could hardly suppress his delight as he told millions of viewers that the archbishop of Krakow had been elected leader of the Roman Catholic Church.

The news from the other Polish media came just a bit later, and this first reaction suggested that Poland's Communist authorities are as pleased and as proud as anyone else in this country.

As for the Polish government, the official spokesman, Minister Wlodzislaw Jazurk, told the Italian press agency ANSA, "The elec-

tion was a special event for Polish Catholics who had gone through the hell of war."

"Thus the fact that Cardinal Wojtyla had chosen the joint names of John Paul was important as both popes had worked for peace and this augurs well for the future."

The pope is a familiar and well-liked figure to many. Catholic editor Tadeusz Mazowiecki called his election "marvelous news of enormous significance for the church as a whole."

Stanislaw Stomma, former member of parliament, said that the election of Cardinal Wojtyla showed that the church was looking not for a diplomat or for a member of the Vatican Curia but for a man of God, a pious man, to head it.

An elderly woman on a central Warsaw street said "impossible" when told of the election. Then, as the news sank in, she said, "That's very good."

Pope's Nationality Is Believed To Be Point of Soviet Concern

MOSCOW, Oct. 17 — To the Kremlin leadership already concerned about the effect of liberalizing Western influence on its Eastern European satellites, yesterday's election of a Polish pope is bound to be a new source of concern, Western analysts here believe.

The Kremlin has shown deep concern over the influence of the relatively liberal Eurocommunist parties of Spain, France and Italy on the masses in Eastern Europe, a diplomat noted. "Now we have another item that focuses the eye of the average person on the West," the diplomat said.

The election of a Polish pope does not constitute the direct ideological threat to Moscow that the Eurocommunist movement does, said another observer. But it is "bothersome."

One threat is that Cardinal Karol Wojtyla's election will provide a touchstone for Polish nationalism. "For any Pole there are two definitions of his nationality," commented a diplomat who has served in Warsaw. "His language and his church." Poland is about 90 percent Roman Catholic.

Much will depend on how Pope John Paul II conducts his papacy, of course. "Anyone who rises in the hierarchy in Poland is a diplomat," observed a source here. "He has to have a feel for the pressures that exist in the Soviet Union as well as in Poland."

"He should have some idea of how best to preserve the position of the churches in Eastern Europe, and particularly Poland," commented another Eastern Bloc expert. "He's not likely to start shouting from the hip — he won't start shouting about the church being suppressed," the expert said.

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Pope Assails Injustices; Vows Action on Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

pope had forcefully restated his conservative stand on theological fundamentals and church discipline, while showing an open mind on interfaith relations and social questions.

The remarks of Pope John Paul II on world affairs seemed to bear out his reputation as a political realist. He did not mention Marxism, Communism or East-West strains. He did pledge himself to making "an effective contribution to the cause of permanent and prevailing peace, of development, of international justice."

Like the late Pope John Paul I, his first address on Aug. 27, his successor also expressed concern for the situation in Lebanon. At the end of today's 35-minute message which was televised live, the pope conveyed a special greeting "with mingled nostalgia and hope" to Poland and the Archdiocese of Cracow.

The Polish prelate on whom the pope called in his address was Bishop Andrzej Maria Deskur, the 54-year-old president of the Pontifical Commission for Social Communications, or Information Media.

Four cars filled with Italian security men and 10 Italian police officers escorted the pope's black limousine from the Vatican to the clinic and back.

Before leaving, Pope John Paul II, speaking over the public address system in excellent Italian, six words of consolation to about 2,000 patients in the hospital and imparted his apostolic blessing.

Dutch Extradite Terror Suspect

MAASTRICHT, Netherlands Oct. 17 (Reuters) — West German terrorist suspect Knut Folkerts was extradited today, a Justice Ministry spokesman said.

The spokesman said that Folkerts was flown by helicopter from prison here to an airfield near Cologne. Folkerts, 26, is serving a 20 year sentence for killing a Dutch policeman and wounding another in a gun battle in Utrecht in September last year.

He is wanted by West Germany on suspicion of involvement in the murder on April 7 last year of Chief Public Prosecutor Seigfried Buback, membership in a terrorist organization (the Red Army Faction), receiving stolen money, and taking part in an armed raid on a gun shop in Frankfurt in the summer of last year.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 17 (Reuters) — Hungary and Vietnam have signed an aviation agreement that could soon bring direct airline flights between Budapest and Hanoi, the official Hungarian news agency MTI said.

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No Impasse, Says Carter

(Continued from Page 1)

ed States offered a draft treaty last week to get the discussions under way.

Yesterday, the talks were held in a series of informal meetings in the rooms of a hotel here, Mr. Sherman said. Last night, acting Egyptian foreign minister Butros Ghali had a three-hour dinner meeting Mr. Dayan. The defense ministers of the two governments — Egypt's Kamal Hassan Ali and Israel's Ezer Weizman — also met briefly in the evening. Those were the last high-level meetings between the two delegations, Mr. Sherman reported.

Still to be settled, Mr. Sherman said, is just how the Egyptian-Israeli treaty impinges on the broader issue of Israel's withdrawal from the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip and the future of the Palestinian Arabs. President Carter said last week the subject would be touched on during the current talks, since it was intertwined in the Camp David discussions with the Sinai settlement.

Favorable Signs

TEL AVIV, Israel, Oct. 17 (AP) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin was quoted yesterday as reporting Israeli agreement with Egypt to arbitrate any disputes over Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula.

In addition, there were other signs that the peace talks in Washington between the two nations might end well before the Nov. 19 target date — possibly as soon as today.

Defense Minister Ezer Weizman appeared on Israeli television Monday night and told his Egyptian counterpart, Kamal Hassan Ali in Washington: "I do hope that Wednesday we'll be finished." Mr. Ali answered: "I hope so, everything is going well."

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News Analysis

Carter's Congress Record Is Better Than Predicted

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (WP) — With the 95th Congress finally adjourned, President Carter yesterday could look back on a two-year legislative record that is a mixture of solid achievements, a series of White House-declared "victories" that fell far short of their original objectives and some acknowledged setbacks.

But what is beyond dispute, is that it is a far better record than generally thought possible a year or even six months ago. To get from where he was — for year Mr. Carter's competence in dealing with Congress has been openly questioned while his standing in the polls continued to decline — to where he found himself yesterday required the president to shed some principles and practices he brought with him as the political outsider come to Washington.

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HARVEY RIDES AGAIN — When the Dallas transit system wanted a gimmick to promote the new ten-cent bus rides within the central-city area, they named the reduced-fare vehicles "Hop-a-Bus." Then they hired an artist to paint some of the buses pink and give them rabbit noses, ears and whiskers. But most people, like those shown here crossing a Dallas street, pay little or no attention to the giant rabbits, treating them as though they were invisible.

U.S. Diplomats Alarmed

Congress Jeopardizes Dues to UN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (WP)

A little-noticed amendment in the closing days of Congress may cut the flow of U.S. dues and other regular support to the United Nations, according to State Department officials.

The officials, alarmed at the potential impact that the withdrawal of U.S. financing from the world organization and several of its specialized agencies might have, sought unsuccessfully to arrange a last-minute legislative rider to reverse the action.

There is no sign that, at the time the actions were taken in the Senate and House, the lawmakers understood the potentially sweeping implications.

The amendment, introduced by Sen. Jesse Helms, D-N.C., was adopted by voice vote Aug. 3. It struck out \$27 million in U.S. dues payments for the United Nations and specified that no part of the U.S. dues money may be used for technical assistance by the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies.

The action did not raise much alarm at the time because the House had opposed this approach, and diplomats counted on the

House-Senate conference committee to oppose the Helms amendment.

The conferees did oppose it, but the full House, at the urging of Rep. John Rousselot, R-Calif., voted two weeks ago to back the Helms amendment and the Senate approach. Rep. Rousselot, a former official of the John Birch Society, is one of the most conservative members of Congress.

Meanwhile, at the State Department, it became apparent that the United Nations, under its financial regulations, would be unable to provide assurances that none of the U.S. dues money would be used for technical assistance.

The executive branch of government may not be able to disburse any of the estimated \$200 million in regular assessments to the United Nations or its agencies without a legal assurance that the United Nations cannot provide. And, according to State Department officials, top financial managers of the United Nations and its World Health Organization have said informally that the organizations cannot accept restricted funds in any case.

There has been a longstanding controversy over the appropriate

ness of using UN assessments — as opposed to voluntary contributions from various nations — for the purpose of technical assistance.

Sen. Helms and Rep. Rousselot used this issue to push through the amendment. There is no indication that lawmakers realized that their action could imperil all U.S. dues money for the United Nations.

President Carter, apparently reluctant to veto the State Department appropriation bill at this late date, signed it a week ago. But he did so protesting the Helms amendment, which he said "compromises this government's ability to fulfill its legally binding financial obligations to the United Nations and its specialized agencies." Mr. Carter said he intended to recommend promptly restoration of the technical assistance funds and elimination of the restrictive language that "jeopardizes our ability to support these international organizations."

The next scheduled U.S. payment of UN dues assessments is due in February. There seems little likelihood that any kind of legislative remedy to reverse the dues cutoff situation could be passed by the new Congress before then.

Upholds Rights of Nazis

U.S. High Court Bars Skokie Appeal

By Jim Mann

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 — The Supreme Court decided 7 to 2 yesterday to leave in effect a lower court ruling that the largely Jewish Chicago suburb of Skokie, Ill., violated the First Amendment when it passed a series of ordinances designed to prevent demonstrations by the American Nazis.

The court action was a victory for the American Civil Liberties Union, which had represented the Nazis in court and had argued that the Skokie ordinances violated constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and assembly. In dissent, Justice Harry Blackmun protested that the Supreme Court should have used the dispute between Skokie and the Nazis as a means of deciding "whether... there is no limit whatsoever to the exercise of free speech." But the court's majority spurned that suggestion and refused to hear Skokie's appeal.

In practical terms, the court's action will have little impact. Last June U.S. Nazi leader Frank Collin called off plans to march in Skokie, the home of several thousand survivors of Hitler's Nazi regime. Mr. Collin said the Skokie march had been "pure agitation on our part to restore our free speech."

During the summer, the Nazis held two rallies in Chicago and several in other Chicago suburbs. They did not plan to demonstrate again in Skokie, although they have the right to do so.

The court's action marks the end of the line for Skokie in its attempt to argue that the proposed march was "an intentional incitement to riot and a deliberate provocation which does not merit First Amendment protection."

The court's refusal to review the case does not set a binding, optional legal precedent. But the lower court ruling will remain in effect throughout Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, the states covered by the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals. That ruling could also be cited as authority elsewhere, if some other town tries to curb demonstrations in the way that Skokie did.

"I think the First Amendment emerged from this controversy unscathed," said David Goldberger, the attorney for the Illinois chapter of the ACLU who represented the Nazis.

For a time the ACLU's defense of the Nazis put the civil liberties group in severe financial straits. A number of ACLU members resigned or refused to renew their memberships, apparently because they felt that the ACLU should not be representing an avowedly anti-Semitic group like the Nazis.

Last spring the ACLU sent an emergency fund-raising appeal that emphasized that the defense of the

Nazi march was in line with the organization's belief in freedom of speech.

Ira Glasser, the ACLU's executive director, said yesterday that the appeal raised \$600,000, more than enough to offset the half million dollars that the organization estimates it lost because of its support of the Nazis.

Skokie had attempted to keep out the Nazis through a series of ordinances enacted on May 2 of last year.

One ordinance set up a permit system for all parades or assemblies in Skokie, and required applicants to obtain \$350,000 in liability and property-damage insurance. Another measure banned dissemination of materials inciting racial or religious hatred. A third measure barred demonstrations by members of political parties in uniform.

The Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals voted 2 to 1 to declare these ordinances unconstitutional. "We find we are unable to deny that the activities in which the [Nazis] wish to engage are within the ambit of the First Amendment," the majority said.

In urging the Supreme Court to review this ruling, Justice Blackmun conceded that there may be no limits to the First Amendment right to free speech.

But he said, "When citizens assert, not casually but with deep conviction, that the proposed demonstration is scheduled at a place and in a manner that is taunting and overwhelmingly offensive to the citizens of that place, that assertion, uncomfortable though it may be for judges, deserves to be examined." Only Justice Byron White joined Justice Blackmun.

In June the court had denied requests by Skokie for a temporary stay that would have barred any march by the Nazis.

In other actions yesterday, the Supreme Court:

● Agreed to settle the protracted legal disputes between Indian and non-Indian fishermen in Washington state. The justices will decide whether U.S. District Judge George Boldt of Washington was correct when he ruled that a series of treaties gave Washington Indians the right to harvest up to 50 percent of the \$50-million-a-year salmon catch in Puget Sound and other waters. The state of Washington has declined to enforce Mr. Boldt's ruling, and Washington state courts have held that the 50-50 division violates the rights of non-Indian fishermen to equal protection of the laws.

● Refused to hear an appeal by Illinois authorities of a federal court ruling that several provisions of the Illinois Abortion Act of 1975 are unconstitutional. The lower court struck down a requirement

that elaborate public records be maintained of all abortions. It also held unconstitutional a provision that doctors must tell women preparing for abortions of the "competency of the fetus" — such as, but not limited to, what the fetus looks like, the fetus's ability to move (and) swallow."

● Left standing a ruling by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals that the use of deadly force by police in attempting to arrest a felon is unconstitutional, so long as the felon does not threaten anyone's safety.

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Obituaries

Giovanni Gronchi, Led Italy From 1955 to 1962

ROME, Oct. 17 (AP)—Giovanni Gronchi, 91, president of Italy from 1955-62 and one of the most distinguished leaders of post-war Italy, died early yesterday at his home here.

When he became Italy's second president in 1955, Mr. Gronchi, a center-leaning Christian Democrat, was a source of considerable comfort to the U.S. Embassy here. But during his tenure he did nothing to assuage fears that he might lead Italy away from the West.

Still, there were trying moments. In 1957 he reportedly wrote directly to President Dwight Eisenhower, criticizing U.S. policy in the Middle East. The Italian Foreign Ministry was said to have halted the letter, reportedly telling Mr. Gronchi that it agreed with the United States and pointedly adding that his office was mainly ceremonial.

But the peppery Mr. Gronchi was never one to accept relegation to a figurehead role; as president, he remained keenly interested in Italy's politics despite criticism.

craft, textile machinery, printing presses, electronics, power tools and valves. Mr. Rockwell was the father of the firm's international chairman, Willard Rockwell Jr.

Mr. Rockwell was a military supplies adviser whose businesses were involved almost totally in military production during World War II.

Abdel Halim Mahmoud

CAIRO, Oct. 17 (AP)—Abdel Halim Mahmoud, 68, the grand sheikh of Al Azhar and one of Islam's top religious leaders, died here today from the effects of prostate surgery performed last week, his office announced.

Mr. Mahmoud, who had a doctorate in philosophy from the University of Paris, had supported President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative with Israel, but regularly preached the need to regain Jerusalem. But the council of Al Azhar University, a group of religious leaders which Mr. Mahmoud also headed, endorsed the Camp David peace accords even though they did not mention Jerusalem.

Al Azhar is made up of a 1,000-



Giovanni Gronchi
...in 1956.

year-old mosque, a university and several religious institutes. Mr. Mahmoud was spiritual head of the mosque, a post which traditionally carries with it great influence in Islamic affairs. Modern Islam has no central religious leader like the pope or the archbishop of Canterbury.

President Anwar Sadat appointed Mr. Mahmoud as sheikh of Al Azhar before the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Dancer-Actor Dan Dailey Dies, Starred in 30s-40s

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 17 (UPI)—Dan Dailey, 62, who gained fame as a song and dance man in the 1930s and 1940s, died Sunday at his home.

A spokesman for the family said yesterday that Mr. Dailey died of severe anemia. He had been ill for several months.

Mr. Dailey, who received an Academy Award nomination for "Mother Wore Tights," gained fame in a series of musicals, co-starring in several with Betty Grable.

In 1969-1971 he starred in the television series, "The Governor and JJ," and appeared on Broadway last year despite undergoing surgery for a fractured hip.

The New York-born actor always considered dancing a "lucrative hobby." His first film role with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in 1940 was that of a "heavy."

He grew up in a theatrical community and began taking dancing lessons when he was 14. Soon he and a schoolmate were working for \$2.50 each hoofing in a minstrel show.

Croatian Exile Killed in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 17 (AP)—Bruno Basic, a member of a Croatian exile group, was killed here by an unknown gunman late last night, a police spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that Mr. Basic was a member of the executive committee of an organization called Matica, which he described as similar to the Ustashi organization, an extreme rightist Croatian movement opposed to the Yugoslav regime.

The spokesman said that Mr. Basic was a journalist who lived in Britain. He was shot by a man hidden in the doorway of a house in northern Paris as he was entering the building to visit a friend.



Dan Dailey
...in 1977

Mr. Dailey danced in the chorus line at the Roxy and on a cruise ship bound for the West Indies before he was introduced to burlesque king Harold Minsky, who put the dancer in a clown outfit with floppy shoes to entertain the audience before the women came on stage.

Soon, Mr. Dailey appeared in the Broadway musicals "Babes in Arms," "Stars in Your Eyes" and "I Married an Angel," where he was seen by an MGM scout who signed him to a contract in 1940.

His first movie role in "The Mortal Storm" was followed by several other dramas.

TV Satellite Test

PARIS, Oct. 17 (Reuters)—The European space agency satellite OTS-2, launched from Cape Canaveral, Fla., five months ago, has successfully completed its first tests transmitting television program beyond continental Europe, the agency said today.

Experts Urge Research to Improve Accuracy

Policy of Annual Pap Tests Questioned

By Harry Nelson

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17 — Two widely practiced health measures — the annual Pap smear test to detect cervical cancer in women and the electronic monitoring of fetuses in pick up early signs of trouble — were criticized yesterday at a meeting of public health authorities.

Two researchers questioned current medical policy that all women more than 20 years of age should have Pap smears at least once a year.

Dr. Anne-Marie Foltz of New York University said that the accuracy of the test is questionable because of a 20 to 30 percent incidence of false negatives, and that it has not been well established that screening large numbers of women has any effect on the death rate from cervical cancer.

Dr. Foltz said that, because of the rising cost of health care, Pap-test screening should be looked at more closely to see whether the money spent on it can be justified. She said that the test became standard recommended policy without ever being subjected to controlled trials to determine its efficacy.

"I am not saying the test should be discontinued, but that more research should be done to improve accuracy of the test and to learn which women should have it regularly," she said.

Citing recent reports from Great Britain and Canada that discount the need for annual or frequent Pap tests except for high-risk women, Dr. Foltz said, "The cost of annual screening may not be justifiable in terms of benefits."

Dr. Foltz and Dr. Jennifer Kelsey, an epidemiologist at Yale

School of Medicine, presented a paper at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association here.

The Pap test has been widely promoted for women for more than 30 years. About 50 percent of women more than 17 years of age have reported having had one test in the past year, and 75 percent said that they have had at least one test in their lives.

The American Cancer Society has urged all women to have regular Pap tests, saying that early testing could greatly reduce the incidence of cervical cancer.

Dr. Foltz said a task force should be set up to determine the state of cervical cancer screening and to find out which women are high risks.

Two years ago, the National Cancer Institute assembled such a task force but its report, Dr. Foltz said, has never been published.

The value of electronic monitoring of unborn babies was questioned by Dr. David Banta, manager of the health program of the Office of Technology Assessment, a government agency that advises Congress on technological matters.

Dr. Banta said that electronic monitoring "has little if any proven benefit" that cannot be obtained with a stethoscope and that it is costly and dangerous.

There are three types of electronic monitoring of fetuses. One uses

sound to monitor the fetal heart rate and the contractions of the womb. The second passes electrodes and a small tube through the mother's cervix. The third requires a sample of the fetus's blood, obtained by tapping its scalp.

According to Dr. Banta, at least half of all deliveries in the United States are monitored electronically. An obstetrician at the County-Los Angeles Medical Center, which has been an advocate of fetal monitoring, doubted that the procedure is that common.

The purpose of monitoring is to learn as early as possible whether the unborn baby is suffering from stresses that can cause brain damage, so that the baby can be delivered as quickly as possible to avoid complications like cerebral palsy and mental retardation.

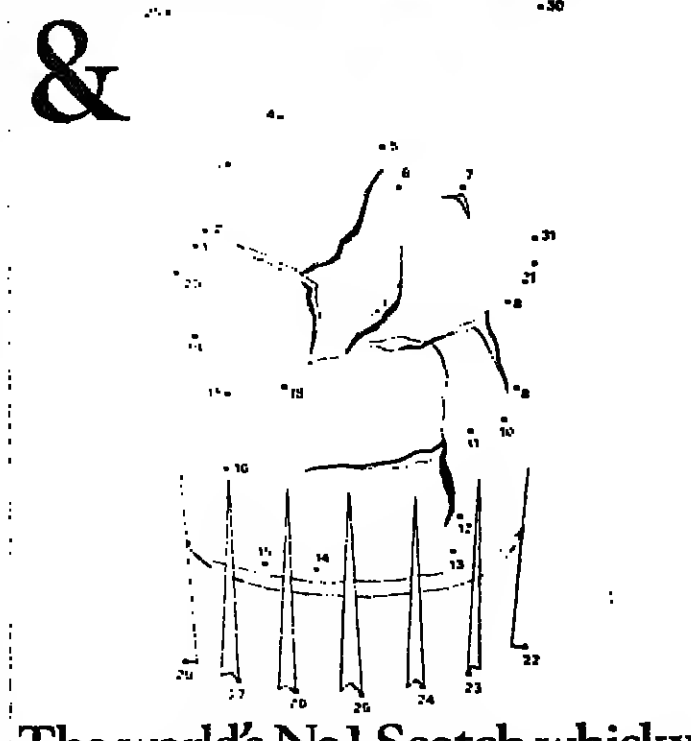
However, Dr. Banta said, the technology was not adequately evaluated before it became common practice. He said that there are no studies showing that the procedure accomplishes its goals. He estimated that the cost of the procedure in the United States totals \$411 million annually.

Its chief risks to the infant are bleeding and scalp infection. To the mother, the main risk is infection and unnecessary Caesarian deliveries done to deliver the baby quickly, according to Dr. Banta.

He noted that Congress has just passed a bill that would create a national center for health technology to assess the efficiency, safety, and effectiveness and social and ethical desirability of medical techniques. That bill is awaiting Mr. Carter's signature.

Los Angeles Times

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The Second John Paul

The conclave that chose Pope John Paul II took a little longer than that which selected John Paul I. But the drama it projected on the world was far greater than even that of the warm, relatively unknown but immediately charismatic Patriarch of Venice. For not only is Karol Wojtyla, at 58, the youngest Pope of this century, he is the first non-Italian Pope in 455 years. He is also the first Pole to be selected as Pope, the first of a nation that, through a millennium, was a citadel of Catholicism in Eastern Europe. And in that context, by a paradox of modern history, John Paul II is the first churchman from a Communist state to ascend the papal throne.

In the extent of his educational sophistication, as well as in the breadth of his direct sympathy for the world's poor, John Paul II represents the kind of scope many Catholics — and non-Catholics — hoped might mark the successor of John Paul I. In his ability to combine an innovative social consciousness with deep respect for the older theology of the Church, he represents the mood of the conclave that chose the first John Paul to bridge the divisions, real and potential, in the Catholic Church. So in these aspects, John Paul II — and he emphasized this by his choice of name, linking all three of his immediate predecessors in the Papacy — stands for much that has moved the Catholic Church since the accession of John XXIII.

But it is Cardinal Wojtyla's role as archbishop of Cracow that presents the most fascinating element of the conclave's choice. For Poland is a Communist state, heir to the Marxist tradition of regarding religion as an enemy of the people. Yet Poland remains strongly Catholic, especially, but by no means wholly, in its rural areas. Indeed, Catholicism is a powerful aspect of Polish nationality — part of that rivalry among Polish

Catholics, German Lutherans and Russian Orthodox which marked and marred Eastern Europe, as the opera "Boris Godunov" makes very plain.

And now a Polish prelate heads the world's Catholics. Does this portend a new confrontation between the Vatican and the Kremlin? What effect will it have on Poland, or, for that matter, on Italy, where the Pope's little state is surrounded by territory in which Communists have become increasingly effective? And how will the new Pope treat the "opening to the East" that Pope Paul VI launched, and which tempered old animosities between Communists and Catholics?

Students of the Church and of its principal spokesmen tend to differ on the exact stand taken by the archbishop of Cracow in this relationship. That Poland's Cardinal Wyszyński was the most formidable of opponents to Communist attacks on freedom of religious observance is well known; what is less clear is whether Cardinal Wojtyla's role was entirely in support of his senior, or whether he sought (and, presumably, will continue to seek) constructive dialogue with the Communist leadership.

In any case, his election can only strengthen the Catholic Church behind the Iron Curtain, while his evident respect for, and assistance to, the poor will strike a harmonious chord within the Third World. Theological conservatism may awaken or strengthen divisive movements within the presently troubled Catholic Church. But certainly it would be impossible to predict Pope John Paul II's course, or the degree of success it might achieve. He himself was a surprise for the world — his reign may well bring many more.

The 95th Congress

The new tax law is a striking signal of the sharp reversal in political purpose that made the 95th Congress extraordinary. It abandoned the orthodoxies that its predecessors had followed for nearly a generation. This dramatic change in attitudes reaches well beyond taxation, and it is being generated by a stagnation of the economy that has already run at least five years.

Successive Congresses had whittled away at the tax code for years, making it generally a little more progressive, shifting the burden slowly to the wealthier taxpayers. Throughout the 1960s, but particularly during the Nixon years, presidents and Congresses had joined in a huge expansion of social benefits to citizens, most notably in old-age pensions and medical care. The numbers of people living in poverty steadily declined. It was all financed out of economic growth — which, during the long boom of the 1960s, was phenomenal. As long as the size of the pie kept increasing, it was never necessary to reduce the incomes of some in order to give more to others. The only question was over the distribution of the dividends of growth.

But that pattern of growth ended in the early 1970s. Last week, the Labor Department published figures showing that earnings of wage and salary workers, corrected for inflation, have not increased over the past year and, in fact, remain lower than they were in 1973 before the recession. If the pie is no longer growing, then the political implications of the old policies change profoundly. In order to give more to some, it would become necessary actually to reduce the incomes of others.

In retrospect, it looks as though the curve of prosperity began to flatten out about a decade ago. But the country had other preoccupations: Vietnam, Watergate, a presidential election. It was only after they passed that the country began to take account of what seemed to be happening.

Even during the recovery from the recession, unemployment stayed high, and gains in labor productivity — the key to higher standards of living — stayed low. Business investment was below expectations, and a

U.S. loss of competitiveness was visible in world markets. The 95th Congress was forced to wonder if there wasn't some substance to the rising complaints from business. That concern underlies not only the business tax cuts, but the failure of most of the labor movement's bills over the past two years, and the new sensitivity to charges of over-regulation.

The 95th was cautious. Most of the business world urged large relaxations in environmental and safety rules. Congress considered the subject, and decided to make no significant retreats. But the same Congress took very seriously the claims that risk-taking and investment were being penalized to a self-defeating degree, and it cut the capital-gains tax substantially.

An assembly of 535 people does not change its political direction easily or unanimously. The evidence of ambivalence, and the warfare between old and new purposes, was everywhere — but never clearer than in the Humphrey-Hawkins bill. Ludicrous though it turned out to be, it is also deeply interesting. It became the point at which Congress tried to reconcile explicitly the conflict in values that informed the whole life of this Congress. The bill sets a goal for unemployment, and another for inflation, and others for budget balancing and ending the trade deficit and the economic equivalent of sunshine on Sundays but rain for the crops. Nobody thinks that all of those conflicting targets will be reached — or indeed any of them. The bill will stand as a naked illustration of the tensions that ran through the work of this Congress.

But it's the tax laws that are the working definition of social equity in this country. It's there that you will see the clearest expression of the policy of 95th Congress, and its sense of political direction. The tax bill was the last, literally, in the deluge of legislation that it passed. When it cut the income-tax rates, it gave more than three-fourths of the benefits to taxpayers with incomes above average. The time for experiments had ended, the 95th said, and the time had come to take care of the better-off.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Moro 'Revelations'

The circumstances of the revelations about what Aldo Moro said while in custody of the terrorists, who ultimately killed him, should be a warning to treat the whole affair with caution. When people start elevating the notes of Moro's remarks to the status of a

"political testament" it is easy to forget that these remarks were made Moro was completely under the influence of his captors, who also had every opportunity to "edit" them after he was dead with the object of causing strife among the political parties and spreading further nervousness.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich)

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
October 18, 1903

PARIS — The increasingly violent strike movement in the north of France has spread to Dunkirk. At noon, a thousand strikers marched through the streets singing the Internationale. Driven back by a detachment of light cavalry, they raised barricades and from behind them bombarded the troops with stones and broken bottles. A lieutenant, who had been almost torn from his saddle, laid open a striker's cheek with his saber. Finally, a troop of dragoons arrived and relieved the light cavalrymen, several of whom had been wounded.

Fifty Years Ago
October 18, 1928

CHICAGO — "Gentlemen prefer blondes," said Thomas Kavouras sentimentally, "because blondes eat less than brunettes." Mr. Kavouras is manager of the restaurant at Northwestern University and hence has an opportunity to view the female of the species at work on her victuals. "Over a long period of time," said Mr. Kavouras, "I have noticed that blondes, though apparently eating hearty meals, eat far less often than their darker-haired sisters. The high incidence of males accompanying blonde women is not, perhaps, unrelated."



'A Geopolitical Pope'

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — "Mamy Papieze," that's "We have a Pope" in Polish; and familiarity with that language may be a good idea now.

Stalin once asked: "How many divisions does the pope have?" A question that Polish Communist Party chief Edward Giersek will not bother asking. He knows the answer by just looking outside his own window. Thirty-three million Catholics among the 35 million Poles — and probably many more — are today in a state of elation. They were surprised at first, but less than the rest of the 750 million Catholics throughout the world. For the Poles, however, it was simply justice. The choice of a Polish cardinal to fill the seat of St. Peter was the first non-Italian pope in 455 years, was for them merely complying with logic, for religious as well as for political reasons.

It was above all in homage rendered not to a man, but to a church, the Catholic Church of Poland, which is not a church like the others. Eternally faithful, Christianity in Poland is more than 1,000 years old. And during these last 10 centuries, it has been the church, more than any government, which has symbolized the link between Poland and the civilized Western world. It has always represented the union of religious and patriotic feeling throughout the land. Unbending and conservative, it has always managed to maintain its national and religious dignity despite the expansionism and imperialism of the two powerful neighboring states and churches: Germany and its Protestant Church, and Russia with its Orthodox hierarchy.

For 150 years and until the end of World War I, the Catholic Church of Poland was the source and basis of national values. It is therefore not a coincidence that this church gave birth to the 264th bishop of Rome.

It is even less of a coincidence, since this church succeeded not only in keeping the faith in a Communist country and holding on to the confidence of the population, but also in renewing Catholic life in the nation.

After 30 years of Communist rule in Poland, the Catholic Church is stronger and enjoys more prestige than ever before. The dramatic and often difficult struggle of the church through the Communist night was led by Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, a great Polish patriot. But for many years, the primate of the Poles always has had Cardinal Wojtyla at his side.

The new Pope was particularly close to the primate each time that the leader of the Polish church confronted arbitrary Communist rule. Only in recent times, the church, its primate and the archbishop of Cracow came out firmly in favor of intellectuals and of the students purged and persecuted in 1968; in favor of the workers prosecuted after the strikes of June, 1976, and even more recently, in favor of farmers resisting the arbitrary decisions of Warsaw.

Pastoral Letter
Only two weeks before attending the conclave that was to make him Pope, Cardinal Wyszyński wrote the pastoral letter by which all the bishops of the country demanded an end to censorship, the key stone on which all dictatorships rest.

According to Cardinal Wyszyński, the new bishop of Rome "has the optimism of a strong Christian and the simplicity of a true son of this nation, who is accustomed to say 'yes' only to God, to the church and to his mother."

But the man who says "yes" so rarely knew how to be flexible and efficient when the Polish church took the decision that brought Cardinal Wyszyński last year to meet for the first time with Edward Giersek. Two months later, Mr. Giersek went to Rome to confer with Pope Paul VI.

And both Cardinal Wyszyński and Cardinal Wojtyla were present at the Vatican when, for the first time in 1,000 years, a Polish head of state — and a Communist one at that — met with a pope.

Cardinal Wojtyla was again with the primate of Poland, when the latter last month undertook his historic tour of reconciliation in West

Germany. And to give this West German trip a symbolic value, Cardinal Wyszyński decided that his last stop would be at Dachau, site of one of the sinister Nazi concentration camps, where he celebrated mass. Few observers noted at the time that Cardinal Wojtyla had already done the same thing in 1974.

Symbol

A symbol of the universality of the church, a "pope without frontiers," a "geopolitical pope," John Paul II will always bear the influence of Cardinal Wyszyński, the man whose religious fervor and dedication made it possible for him not only to take up the banner of Jesus against Marx, but to do so successfully.

Thus, it is also all the moral influence and all the historical tradition of Cardinal Wyszyński that will accompany Cardinal Wojtyla to the throne of St. Peter.

The church works well with symbols: Cardinal Wyszyński was at the side of John Paul II when the new pontiff uttered his first words as Pope to the thousands gathered in front of St. Peter's basilica.

Millions Watch

Of the millions who watched the scene on television, none was more astonished than Mr. Giersek. A perfectly normal reaction. For the rulers of Poland, the election of Cardinal Wojtyla as Pope means about the same as it would for Leonid Brezhnev if Alexander Solzhenitsyn was elected to the post of secretary-general of the United Nations.

Paradoxically, however, the election of a Polish cardinal as pope strengthens not only the Polish church against the Polish state and party, but also the Polish Communist state against the Soviet Communist state.

Mr. Brezhnev will find that in any future — and inevitable — conflict between Warsaw and Moscow, he will have to take into consideration the new enforced position of the Polish church and the new social and national demands that Mr. Giersek will have to respect, admit and enact.

Flexible

In choosing Cardinal Wojtyla as Pope, the church has given itself a leader who can be tactically flexible, who is accustomed to very difficult situations, but who is firm and intransigent on the question of principle. Certainly, the situation of the Catholic Church in Poland and that of the church in the world are not exactly alike, but just as the primate of the Poles, the new bishop of Rome will have to face many crises of different sorts.

With all his experience in his home country, the new Pope will know when and how to be a warm-hearted pastor and when to show an iron fist. He has shown his ability when, in conditions that are particularly to the Soviet bloc, he managed, with Cardinal Wyszyński, to work out "in the name of fundamental interests of the nation" a modus vivendi with the Communist state without jeopardizing in the very least the fundamental interests of the church.

Furthermore, the election of a pope from a Communist country is an extraordinary political event that cannot be overestimated. First, because the Vatican's policies toward Eastern Europe will necessarily take on a greater value and will be directed by a pope who knows both sides of the issues. And also because the "church of combat" will be immeasurably reinforced.

Extraordinary

The Polish nation, and with it, all the Catholic nations of Eastern Europe (Hungary and Soviet Lithuania, for example) now under Communist control, have thus received an extraordinary vote of confidence and hope and a vote of thanks for their faithfulness and their unassailable ties to the church.

It must not be forgotten that the government of Poland, the largest Catholic country in the Communist world, twice refused to allow Paul VI to visit Poland. The first time was in 1966, for the 1,000th anniversary of Christianity in Poland, and a second time last year, when the pope let it be known that he would like to celebrate mass in the Jasna Gora monastery in Czestochowa, the nation's most important shrine.

The cautious reaction of Polish authorities can readily be understood. If the Polish government feared an uncontrollable outburst of enthusiasm during a visit by Paul VI, the idea of seeing a Polish pope in Warsaw must be an unfathomable source of anguish — what then would prevent the people of Poland from demonstrating its allegiance to other idols than Marx and Lenin?

To stop Cardinal Wyszyński from going to Rome in 1966, Warsaw stooped to confiscating his passport.

It cannot confiscate the passport of a pope. And much less so because the first Polish Pope, John Paul II, will be the first pope to visit a Communist country and the first to be able to do so without hindrance.

After all, he would only be going home.

On Finishing Strong

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The record of the 95th Congress charts the ups and downs of the Carter administration. First the Congress laid back as a president, new to office and faithful to a multitude of ill-advised campaign promises, made mistake after mistake.

Then, when Mr. Carter, learning the lesson of his errors, started to turn around, the Congress had a field day at his expense. But once having corrected the early bloopers, the president gained the whip hand and finished strong.

At the outset, Carter set some kind of a record for serving up new legislation and executive orders. Far-reaching proposals on taxes, energy, welfare, water policy, government reorganization, welfare and hospital costs flew from the White House to the Hill. Also demands for approving the Panama Canal and new policies on troops in South Korea, on nuclear proliferation and human rights.

During that time the president's popularity was running high. The Congress, though full of reservations if only because it was being commanded more than consulted, bided its time. The president's energy bill went through the House intact, and the only concession the administration made was to remove a proposed \$50 tax rebate from the economic stimulus bill.

The turning point was the sad affair which led to the resignation of Mr. Carter's friend and budget director, Bert Lance. The president's popularity plummeted, and the country and the Congress came to the conclusion that he was just another politico — not one who could walk on water. Thus armed, the Congress went to work on the Carter program with a vengeance. Reform was drained out of the tax proposals, and price restraints on the natural gas part of the energy program. The president was made to swallow a porky public works bill including several water projects he had vowed to stop. Welfare reform, labor law reform and hospital costs containment were shelved.

Republican votes were necessary to pass the Panama Canal Treaty, and to win approval for arms sales to Saudi Arabia and the lifting of the embargo on arms sales to Turkey. In exchange, the president had to go wild over Communist inroads in a way that soured relations with the Soviet Union.

But the administration also learned from the Lance affair. It became clear that the president could not get by on promises and a smile but had to perform. That meant changes in the White House the better to work with the Congress and public opinion.

Anthony Sampson From London:

Mrs. Thatcher has made much of the revival of Tory philosophy. . . But how seriously will the Tories welcome this intellectual migration?

LONDON — Is the Labor Party, that old nest of ideologues and theorists, losing all its intellectual panache to the Tories? Is Mrs. Thatcher presiding over a renaissance of the right? Last week, at the Annual Conservative Conference, a group of defectors from the Labor Party were displayed, like captive prisoners paraded in triumph. And in a new book called "Right Turn" some thoughtful ex-Labor supporters explain why they switched to the Tories.

Their reasons are various. Lord Hailfron, a former Labor minister, is concerned about Communists (at least 30 Labor MPs, he thinks, are clandestine Communists). Kingsley Amis, the novelist, protests that "If Socialism is not about compulsion, it is about nothing."

Hugh Thomas, the historian, believes that the main political problem is "to prune the overgrown branches of the state." Paul Johnson, the former editor of the leftist New Statesman, regards Socialist collectivism as a threat to the individual spirit. And Reg Prentice, a former Labor cabinet minister, describes how his socialist colleagues bowed down to trades union leaders.

Of course it is a common phenomenon, for idealists and radicals to become conservative in their middle age ("as I grow old I become more conservative," wrote the poet W. B. Yeats when he was 50, "and do not know whether that is because my thoughts are deeper or my blood more chill. . ."). But these are thoughtful men who are certainly not chill-blooded (one of them is my next-door neighbor) — and their conversion must command attention.

Some of their attacks — on Communists in the Labor Party or on Fascists in the streets — betray the familiar accents of middle-aged paranoia. But their most powerful arguments revolve round the growth of the corporate state, and the belief that individual freedoms can only be maintained in a healthy capitalist system: "Look where you will," says Thomas, "you will not find a democracy working without free enterprise behind it." It is this threat to the individual, I suspect, that is the major reason for the drift of intellectual support away from Labor.

From the 1930s to the 1950s, the

Labor Party attracted all kinds of academics, artists, free-thinkers and individualists, to its ranks. The crusades against industrial exploitation, unemployment, or colonialism were all associated with the rights of the individual against oppressive systems — and the fiercest debates about socialist principles and policies were in marked contrast to the Philistine style of the Conservative Party, where intellectuals were suspect and a politician could be criticized (as Lord Salisbury criticized Ian Macdonald for being "too clever by half") by the expansion of the welfare state and the growth of the trade union movement. The individualists in a different context.

Changes

Undoubtedly the changes in Britain over the last 20 years have produced a much more centralized, collectivized system, both in government and industry, which has reduced the scope for individual expression. Higher and stricter taxation has almost eliminated private patrons — the state machinery, with its surroundings of patronage and secrecy, has encroached further into the powers of Parliament — and the planning and agreement between government, private industrialists and trades union leaders, by-passing Parliament, have some resemblance to the old ideas of the corporate state as perceived by Mussolini.

Ammunition

All these criticisms should provide powerful ammunition for the Tories, who have always been proud of their individual tradition. And Mrs. Thatcher has made much of the revival of Tory philosophy, looking to historians and philosophers led by Prof. Hayek, the veteran critic of the socialist "Road to Serfdom."

But, how seriously will the Tories welcome this intellectual migration? The chief difficulty of any assault by the Conservatives on the corporate state is that they themselves had much to do with creating it.

It was Harold MacMillan, in his enthusiasm for French model planning, who introduced the National Economic Development Council, known as Neddly, which was the cornerstone of the new consensus. It was the wave of unbridled industrial mergers, starting in the 1950s, which began the process which has now given Britain the most concentrated industrial structure in Europe. And it is the giant companies which are the chief donors to the Tory Party funds.

Neat Triangle

The neat triangle that sits at the top of the corporate state, between government, trades unions and private industry, is convenient for all three — the bigger the units, the more convenient. The specific attempts to restrict mergers and monopolies have come under fire, not only from the big companies but from the big unions who think (often wrongly) that giant units can safeguard their jobs. Britain has no tradition of populist suspicion of big business comparable to the anti-trust tradition in the United States — and the voice of the small businessman remains muted.

Mrs. Thatcher, perhaps not surprisingly, has not yet shown herself anxious to back at this central office of the corporate consensus. The Tory paymaster would hardly approve it. It is almost as difficult for the Tories to escape the influence of big companies as for Labor to escape the influence of the trades unions. But until she does so, it is doubtful whether the intellectual converts to the Tories will find the golden age of freedom they hope for.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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MOVIES

A Wedding?
Is Strictly to
Entertain

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS (IHT), Oct. 17 — Robert Altman's "A Wedding" had its first public screening at the International Film Festival of Paris, in which it was shown out of competition the previous evening. The film had been widely awaited, and moviegoers are anxious to learn its nature in advance, as its release here is being held until next month.

What is it? Altman has said, "It doesn't have a message. There's no underlying message, and he has advised audiences to just relax and enjoy it."

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Vittorio Gassman, Desi Arnaz Jr. and Carol Burnett in Robert Altman's "A Wedding."

wedding guests range from hard-shelled Baptist soul-saver to promoted Roman gigolo, from chaste black butler to oisly oymphomaniac, from gracious grandmother to vulgar red-neck.

There is a slice of Avery Hopwood farce, in which a plump drunk proposes infidelity to a staid middle-aged mother. There is borrowing from Italian movie comedy in which an unwanted low-life brother arrives and is beaten up by the security staff. There is also a fatal auto accident, but as none of the principals are passengers — as is at first feared — it is quickly forgotten.

Some of the assembled smoke pot; there are innuendos of lesbianism and homosexuality. The unmarried sister of the bride is discovered to be pregnant, and when cross-questioned by her parents as to the number of her lapses she runs out of fingers trying to count.

The last joke, as with many others, is from the smoking-car repertory.

The selected company is an embarrassment of riches. Altman has more eminent players than he knows what to do with. Thus, Lillian Gish, the Duse of the screen, as the grandmother, is consigned to death before the reception begins. Her demise is kept secret lest it throw a shadow over the party, but various relations sneak to her room to see her lying in state.

A Waste
Certainly it is an error to waste such a superlative actress, and throughout the film one expects that Altman will resurrect her to distinguish the proceedings. His failure to do so is a great disappointment.

Those who stand out in this three-ring circus of a film are Carol Burnett as the bride's flirtatious mother, Mia Farrow as the stupid

sister who has taken on all the boys in a military academy; Vittorio Gassman as the mafioso father of the groom; Howard Duff as the family doctor; Geraldine Chaplin as the hired coordinator of the ceremonies; Amy Stryker as the bride; Desi Arnaz Jr. as the groom; and John Cromwell, who is 91, as the tottering bishop.

"A Wedding" is what is classed as festivals as an "entertainment" film, most of the others apparently being proud of the inability to amuse. It is, to sum up, a music-hall performance on celluloid, with each artist contributing a specialty number. The quality of the "facts" is generally high, though a few are but so-so. As a show, this hybrid product has considerable excitement. Nothing is on for too long, and a pulsing vitality prevails throughout.

Even though it appears to have no fixed destination, its pace is swift.

DANCE

Modest New Corder Ballet Shines at Sadler's Wells

By Noel Goodwin

ONDON, Oct. 17 (IHT) — Even with a company like the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet, it is not always the most ambitious new works that achieve the best results, as the new season at Sadler's Wells Theatre has shown.

A modest piece by dancer Michael Corder, "Rhythmic Reason," was scheduled for only two performances as a curtain-raiser to "Giselle," but changes of program gave it further chances, and it proved deservedly popular.

The choreographer, who has recently moved to the British company to join the Royal Dutch National Ballet, has only in it, known as "Rhythmic Reason," but in this new work he sets out the various five dancers moving to the music of Stravinsky's "Dumbarton Oaks Concerto" in a thoroughly accessible which has no complicated or divergent way. The three girls and two men are in the most convincing of apparently deliberately assorted in companies which are to the Royal Ballet.

Neat Triangles
The most remarkable of the corporate dance movement made unique in the ballet world — the bigger the movement, the more the dancers are to be seen. The Royal Dutch National Ballet, who have been known as "Rhythmic Reason," but in this new work he sets out the various five dancers moving to the music of Stravinsky's "Dumbarton Oaks Concerto" in a thoroughly accessible which has no complicated or divergent way. The three girls and two men are in the most convincing of apparently deliberately assorted in companies which are to the Royal Ballet.

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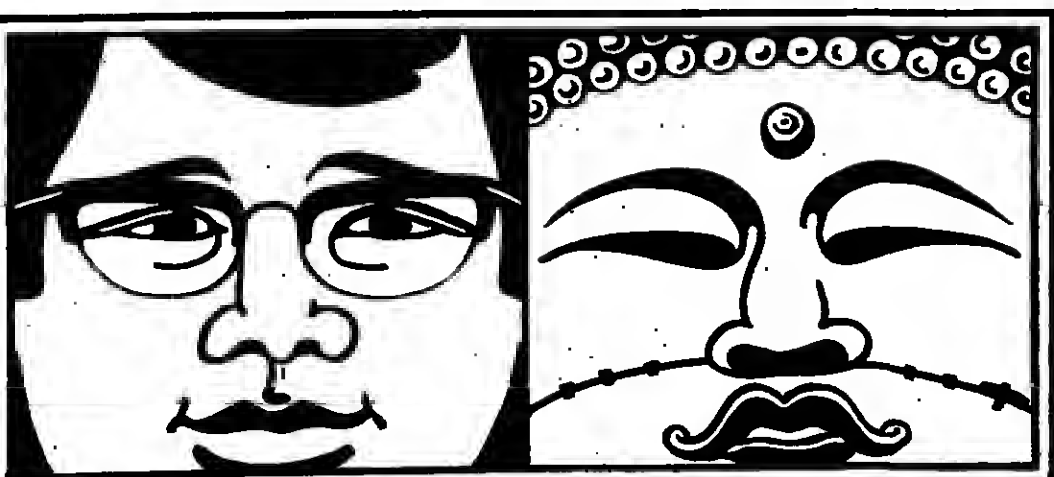
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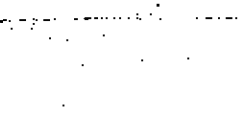
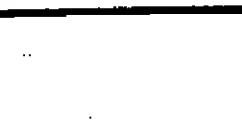
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MUSIC

Kagel, Boulez Make Sounds for the Eye

By David Stevens

PARIS, Oct. 17 (IHT) — The music called contemporary has been running to extremes in Paris this fall, with Mauricio Kagel, the court jester, holding forth in the gutted interior of the Bouffes du Nord, and Pierre Boulez, the high priest, the celebrant at the dedication of his subterranean temple of sound.

In both the immediate appeal was to the eye rather than the ear, in the case of Kagel, his finely tuned sense of theatrical parody, and in the case of Boulez and Co. the demonstration of the technical apparatus of IRCAM's new Espace de Projection taking precedence over the compositions commissioned to inaugurate this sophisticated hole in the ground.

Kagel's recent "Tango Aleman," which was being given its first performance in France, was the most characteristically ambiguous of his pieces, balancing the composer's Argentine origins and his Teutonic musical background, and presenting a serious essay on the bitter-sweet essence of the tango in the trappings of a hilarious musical-theatrical parody.

While a piano, violin and bandoneon trio rapped out a stylized tango, Kagel, partly hidden inside a lowered enclosure with a sliding opening the size of a television screen, moaned and growled his way through a vocal part that sounded like German but — like Chaplin in "The Great Dictator" — made no verbal sense at all. Yet it communicated the entire range of inarticulate emotions, melancholy and melodramatic, associated with the tango.

Kagel had the indispensable assistance of Aloys Kontarsky as the deadpan pianist in other pieces. "MM 51," piano music for an imaginary film (with a bow in Schoenberg's direction as well as Satie's), had no need of a film, especially when Kontarsky burst into deranged laughter during the more Lisztian episodes.

In "Presentation," Kontarsky started out as the self-effacing accompanist, but gradually his relentless progression of eighth and sixteenth notes, and insistent demands to have the pages turned, took the play from Guillermo Gallardo's double virtuoso turn as hoarse-voiced night club emcee and aging chanteuse.

"Bestiarium," Kagel's answer to the "Carnival of the Animals," took as its point of departure the catalog of verbal human-animal associations — hull in a china shop, cart before the horse, a dog's life, etc. For an hour, on two elaborate miniature stages, he offered a series of blackout sketches using inflated

able toy animals, commenting inscrutably on the sometimes tender, more often cruel relationship between humans and other animals.

At IRCAM's Espace de Projection, Boulez, the control room, and the Ensemble InterContemporain joined in a stunning visual and aural demonstration of this fabulous new technical tool. The same passage, played over and over in radically different acoustical conditions, came out with entirely different contours.

The circumstances were perhaps not entirely favorable to the two young composers whose works — assembled at IRCAM with the aid of its resident technical experts — had their world premieres.

Bolz Truempy's "Wellenspiele," for piano, 14 instruments and digital sound processor, started out attractively but somewhat overstayed its leave. However, the electronic sounds — perhaps due to the immediacy of the electronic contribution made possible by the "real time" capabilities of the new sound processor — seemed to be more closely integrated to the live music than is often the case with live-electronic mixtures.

York Hoeller's "Arcus," in which the instrumental music was accompanied by the same sounds transformed by computer and played back on tape, seemed dense and academic, although a thunderous Straussian coda drew a healthy round of applause from the opening-night audience.

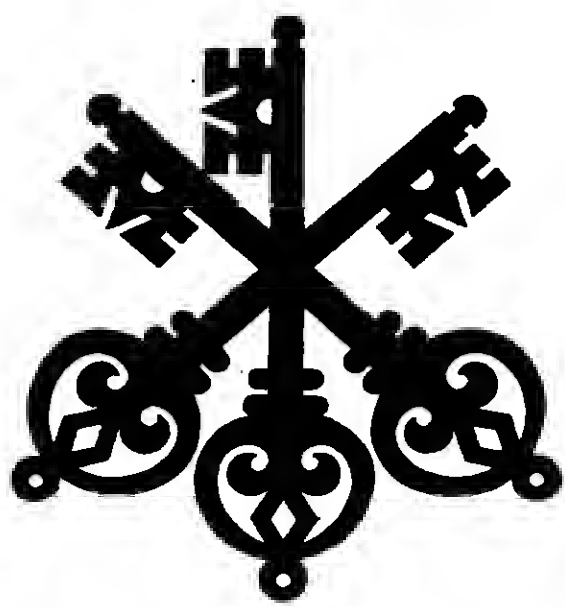
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TZ Month		Stock	Div.		Yld.	P/E	Sis.	High		Close		Ch'ge
High	Low	Div.	In	S			100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Prev
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12 Month Stock		Div. in \$	Yld.	P/E	8is. 100s.	Close		Ch'ge Prev Close
High	Low					High	Low	
16 1/2	9 1/2	Coachmen	.50	3.6	8	173	14 1/2 13 1/2	13 1/2 - 1/2

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12 Month		Stock			Sis.		Close	Chg.
High	Low	Div. in 3	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Prev. Close
28	25	CrowZel	1.90	5.5	8	344	35%	34%
44 1/2	38 1/2	CroZ. of A	4.20	4.2	100	434	49%	34 1/2-1

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(Continued on Page 10)

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices October 17, 1978

[illegible]

	High	Low	Close	Chg
1150 Redpath A	516 1/4	516	516 1/4	+ 1/4

900 Rd 574112	A 51142	11%	11%
7036 Reichhold	57012	10%	10%+ H

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European Market

(Yesterday's closing prices.)

[illegible]

4589 N Bay Co	522 3/4	21 3/4	22	—
7940 IAC	\$19 1/2	19 3/8	19 3/8	—
2100 Indol	\$14 1/2	14	14 1/2	+

Industrial Gas	\$14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	—
202 Inland Gas	\$11 1/4	11	11	—

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Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices October 17, 1978			
Solex Stock	198h 10h	Clos	Chg
4958 Algomast	\$24	23 1/2	-1/2
259 Asbestan	\$46 1/4	45 1/4	-1 1/4
9384 Balc West	\$25 1/4	25	-1/4
1000 Basic Rn	425	425	0
17228 Can Corn	\$126 1/2	126 1/2	0
723 Cda Int	\$12 1/2	12 1/2	0
259 Cannon	\$28 1/4	28 1/4	0
2080 Don Brdg	\$26 1/2	26 1/2	0
1675 Don Brdg	\$12 1/2	12 1/2	0
1000 FCA Int	318	318	0
2080 FCA Int	318	318	0
1285 Malson B	\$21 1/4	21 1/4	0
258 Mini Trk	\$11	11	0
723 Cda Int	\$12 1/2	12 1/2	0
12380 Price Co	\$29 1/4	29 1/4	0
10415 Rvnt Bk	\$37 1/4	37 1/4	0
16181 Rvnt Bk	\$18 1/4	18 1/4	0
10415 Rvnt Bk	\$18 1/4	18 1/4	0
1000 Zellers	\$9 1/4	9 1/4	0
Total sales 57,401 shares.			

European Gold Markets			
October 17, 1978			
	A.M.	P.M.	Chg
London	227.25	227.75	+5/8
Zurich	227.45	228.45	+4 1/2
Paris (125 Lb)	228.72	227.86	-4 1/2
Frankfurt (125 Lb)	228.72	227.86	-4 1/2
Amsterdam (125 Lb)	228.72	227.86	-4 1/2
London and Paris	227.45	228.45	+4 1/2

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Rates				Midday Indicated Prices			
Armen 3-87	92 3/4	94 1/4		Alcan 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Australia 64-82	92 3/4	94 1/4		Alcoa 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Australia 84-82	92 3/4	94 1/4		Amstar 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Belgium 64-82	92 3/4	94 1/4		NBCard 5-87	92 3/4	93 1/4	
Brazil 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		Noranda 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Canada 84-82	92 3/4	94 1/4		Norwegian 9-83	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Chad 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
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Denmark 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
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Switzerland 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
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Mexico 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Norway 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Philippines 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Poland 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Portugal 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Romania 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Saudi Arabia 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Spain 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Sweden 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Switzerland 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Taiwan 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Thailand 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Turkey 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Ukraine 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
USSR 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Vietnam 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Yugoslavia 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Zaire 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Zimbabwe 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	

Convertible Bonds

Armen 3-87	92 3/4	94 1/4		Alcan 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Australia 64-82	92 3/4	94 1/4		Alcoa 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Australia 84-82	92 3/4	94 1/4		Amstar 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Belgium 64-82	92 3/4	94 1/4		NBCard 5-87	92 3/4	93 1/4	
Brazil 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		Noranda 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Canada 84-82	92 3/4	94 1/4		Norwegian 9-83	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Chad 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Colombia 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Costa Rica 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Cuba 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Czech 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Denmark 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Egypt 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
France 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Germany 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Greece 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Holland 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
India 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Indonesia 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Italy 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Japan 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Korea 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Malaysia 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Mexico 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Norway 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Philippines 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Poland 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Portugal 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Romania 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Saudi Arabia 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Spain 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Sweden 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Switzerland 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Taiwan 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Thailand 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Turkey 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Ukraine 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
USSR 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Vietnam 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Yugoslavia 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Zaire 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Zimbabwe 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	

Convertible Bonds

Armen 3-87	92 3/4	94 1/4		Alcan 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
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Australia 84-82	92 3/4	94 1/4		Amstar 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
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Brazil 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		Noranda 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Canada 84-82	92 3/4	94 1/4		Norwegian 9-83	93 1/4	100 1/4	
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Colombia 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Costa Rica 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Cuba 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Czech 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Denmark 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
Egypt 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/4	100 1/4	
France 74-84	92 3/4	94 1/4		NZ 194-64	93 1/		

**Republic
ranks 26th in
equity capital
among all
U.S. banks.**

**And ranks 1st in
the ratio of
stockholders'
equity/assets.**

LARGEST U.S. BANKS		*EQUITY CAPITAL (\$000's)	
AS OF 12/31/77			
<u>RANK</u>			
1.	CITIBANK NA, NEW YORK	3,291,406	
2.	BANK OF AMERICA NT&SA, SAN FRANCISCO	3,003,101	
3.	CHASE MANHATTAN BANK NA, NEW YORK	2,144,624	
4.	MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST CO., NEW YORK	1,547,020	
5.	MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST CO., NEW YORK	1,268,571	
6.	CHEMICAL BANK, NEW YORK	1,134,517	
7.	CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NBST CO., CHICAGO	1,101,721	
8.	BANKERS TRUST CO., NEW YORK	955,141	
9.	FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO	937,315	
10.	SECURITY PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LOS ANGELES	847,511	
11.	MELLON BANK NA, PITTSBURGH	662,107	
12.	WELLS FARGO BANK NA, SAN FRANCISCO	652,017	
13.	CROCKER NATIONAL BANK, SAN FRANCISCO	554,519	
14.	MARINE MIDLAND BANK, BUFFALO, N.Y.	547,511	
15.	NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT	545,710	
16.	FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BOSTON	500,598	
17.	IRVING TRUST CO., NEW YORK	498,519	
18.	UNITED CALIFORNIA BANK, LOS ANGELES	417,542	
19.	CLEVELAND TRUST CO.	385,015	
		364,301	
		310,114	
24.	FIRST PENNSYLVANIA BANK, PITTSBURGH		
25.	FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DALLAS		
26.	REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK		281,958
27.	WACHOVIA BST CO. NA, WINSTON-SALEM		253,864
28.	NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW YORK		244,415
29.	PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK		244,155
30.	NORTHERN TRUST CO., CHICAGO		238,031
<u>RANK</u>			<u>RATIO</u>
1.	REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK		10.2%
2.	CLEVELAND TRUST CO.		9.8
3.	MELLON BANK NA, PITTSBURGH		6.9
4.	NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT		6.6
5.	WACHOVIA BST CO. NA, WINSTON-SALEM		6.6
6.	NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW YORK		6.4
7.	BANK OF NEW YORK		5.7
	MARINE TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO		5.6

Republic New York

Republic National Bank of New York Republic New York Corporation, Fifth Ave. at 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10018
 New York • London • Nassau • Cayman Islands • 19 offices in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens & Suffolk
 Affiliates and Representatives in: Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chassio, Frankfurt/Main,
 Geneva, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Panama City, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo
Member Federal Reserve System/Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
 A subsidiary of Trade Development Bank Holding S.A., Luxembourg

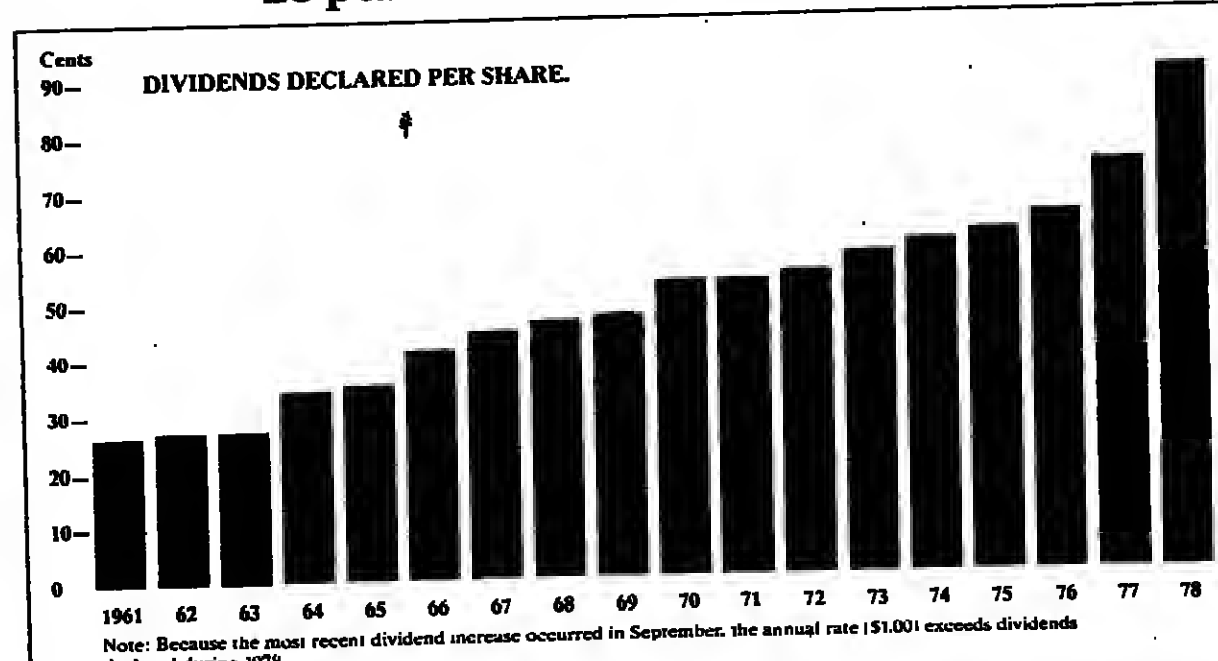
NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices October 17

13 Month Stock				3m. Chrg				12 Month Stock				3m. Chrg				
High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close				High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close				High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close				High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close				
(Continued from Page 6)																
17%	25%	DEB	15.2	9.7	385	15%	15%	5%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
27%	25%	DEB	15.2	11	7	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
34%	31%	DEB	15.2	11	7	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
14%	7%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
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22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
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22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
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22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
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22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9	3	24%	24%	35%	24%	FedEx	1.48	5	41%	41%	21%	20%
22%	12%	DIG	40	3.9												

[illegible]

Transamerica Dividend Increase Continues for 17th Year.

25 percent increase in annual rate.



On September 21st Transamerica Corporation increased the annual dividend rate on its common stock to \$1.00 per share. This represents a 25 percent increase over the prior rate.

Transamerica common shareholders who have maintained their investments have enjoyed 17 consecutive years of dividend increases. A cash dividend has been paid regularly since 1934.

For your copies of our latest annual and quarterly reports, please write to: Transamerica Corporation, Corporate Relations Department, 600 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94111.

Corporation, Inc.



Transamerica

Industrie Zanussi spa

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Floating rate medium term loan

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Compagnia Privata di Finanza e Investimenti S.p.A.

Provided by:

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Mar
Star

Agent
Citibank, N.A.

Banca Barclays Castellini S.p.A.
Banca Rosenberg Colorni & Co.
The Bank of Tokyo Ltd.
Bankers Trust Company
Chemical Bank

Citibank, N.A.
Continental Bank
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.
Standard Chartered Bank Limited

September 1978

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